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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تلیم یهتد سیاسیه لیبیة الجلیتیة عن المؤسسة الصحفیه الأردنیة "الرأی"

Today's Weather

It will be hot, with northwesterly light to moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 42. Sunset tonight: 6:37 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:49 a.m.

Hebron graduates announce Israeli measures against students, teachers

HEBRON, July 27 (Petra) - The graduation of university graduates from Hebron governorate in the occupied West Bank today announced Israeli measures against the association of students and teachers and members of a newly-established school college.

Syria warns of new Israeli attack

DAMASCUS, July 27 (R) - The Syrian press today advised citizens to prepare for a new offensive when U.S. special Philip Habib returns to the Middle East.

Lisbon cabinet shakes as senior aide resigns

LISBON, July 27 (R) - Portugal's influential Social Affairs Minister Marcelo Resende resigned today in a move which threatened to bring down the government of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão.

Lebanon reels back as fuel shortage hits

BEIRUT, July 27 (R) - Three days after a ceasefire came into force, Lebanon is still suffering from the effects of the repeated Israeli air attacks which preceded the truce.

Four cholera cases reported on Monday

AMMAN, July 27 (Petra) - For the second consecutive day today there were only four cholera cases in Jordan in 24 hours, a Health Ministry statement said.

Tehran reports 16 executions and Raja'i as new president

LONDON, July 27 (R) - Iran's Muslim fundamentalists consolidated their hold on power today, announcing 16 new executions of leftist opponents and the election of fundamentalist Mohammad Ali Raja'i as president.

Tourist entries in first half of 1981 topped 687,000

AMMAN, July 27 (Petra) - A total of 687,617 visitors of various nationalities came to Jordan in the first half of this year, the Ministry of Tourism announced today.

Begin insists upon free hand for Israeli jets over Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 27 (Agencies) - Israel will keep up its reconnaissance flights over Lebanon despite last week's ceasefire in the Israeli-Palestinian war of attrition, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today.

Warsaw witnesses 'hunger' motorcade

WARSAW, July 27 (R) - The Polish government faced mounting protests today over the supply and price of food as it negotiated with the Solidarity trade union to head off the threat of possible strikes over the reduction of meat rations.

Begin continues coalition talks

With the ceasefire in its fourth day, Mr. Begin found time to return to political bargaining over the shape of the new coalition he is trying to form.

H.E. Mr. Ali Dawood, chairman of the board of directors of Oman Cement Company and deputy minister of trade, signed on behalf of Oman Cement Company, and Mr. Abdulkader Askalan, executive manager of Arab Bank in Oman, signed on behalf of the agent bank.

Advertisement for Arab Bank Ltd. featuring the bank's logo and details of a credit agreement with Krupp Polysius AG of West Germany for a cement factory in Oman.

Israeli army operations in Lebanon, saying this damaged Israel's security. He presented a list of 32 incidents during 29 years of Labour government of what he called systematic attacks on Palestinian civilian targets.

Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres denied that there had been a Labour policy of hitting non-combatants. If there had been civilian casualties it was a tragic result of military operations, he said.

The Israeli high command claimed that during the night the Palestinians committed their fourth ceasefire violation since the truce began. A salvo of Katyusha rockets landed in the South Lebanese enclave controlled by Lebanese right-wing militias, a spokesman said.

The Palestine news agency, Wafa, said two South Lebanese villages came under machinegun fire from Israeli and right-wing Lebanese militia forces today.

It named the villages as Hirsh, Nabi Taher and Kfar Tibnit, but it did not mention any casualties. The agency, quoting a military spokesman for the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies, said Israeli warplanes flew several times over South Lebanon today.

The PFLP said in a statement distributed in Beirut that the Israeli network had killed one of the front members carrying out assignments in Athens.

It said the man, Bashir Ibrahim Jibril (alias Samir Al Asmar), was killed in the Greek capital on the night of July 18.

NATIONAL

Universities to get 5,800 new students this academic year

AMMAN, July 27 (J.T.)— The two Jordanian universities will accept 5,800 new students at their faculties in the coming academic year, according to a decision reached yesterday at a meeting among Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Minister of Education, Sa'id Al Tal and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi.

Al Ra'i newspaper, which reported this today, said that the University of Jordan will accept 3,000 students and Yarmouk University, 2,800.

Meanwhile, Minister of Communications Mohammad Ad'oud Al Zabeo announced today that post offices around the country will start accepting applications for enrolment at the two universities as of Aug. 5. This arrangement will last until Aug. 18, the statement said.

The decision was taken at a meeting held at the Ministry of Communications today chaired by Dr. Zabeo and attended by heads of communications and post offices departments in the various governorates, and other aides.

The participants discussed procedures for handling the applications and forwarding them to the universities for processing in the light of last year's experiment in the process. That experiment was described by the minister as successful, for which he credited postal officials and coordination among Ministry of Communications departments.

The Ministry of Communications has already supplied post offices with the application forms and envelopes, as well as specific instructions for the applicants.

Govt. announces scholarships for top tawjihi graduates

AMMAN, July 27 (Petra)— The Ministry of Education announced today that it will grant scholarships for higher education to students who scored highest first in the general secondary certificate (tawjihi) examinations this year.

The first 10 in the scientific and literary streams will be granted scholarships normally available to the ministry from universities here and abroad, and the first eight in the commercial stream, the first five in the nursing stream and the first and second in the postal stream will be offered scholarships at Jordanian universities, a ministry statement said.

Sixteen graduates who scored highest in the handicraft and industrial streams will be able to study subjects of their own choice by benefiting from scholarships available to the Ministry of Education.

Pedestrian overpass planned at major downtown crossroads

AMMAN, July 27 (J.T.)— Amman Municipality has conducted preliminary studies for the construction of a pedestrian overpass to relieve traffic congestion at a major intersection in downtown Amman.

A local press report quoted, Engineer Majed Tabba', head of the municipality's technical team, as saying that the project, if implemented, would immensely contribute towards solving traffic problems in the capital.

The overpass would cross the three-way intersection where King Faisal Street links with Prince Mohammad Street and King Hussein Street (Salt Road), with the purpose of leaving the streets clear for vehicles since pedestrians will be using the overpass. Mr. Tabba' estimates that 70 per cent of the traffic problem downtown would be solved with the construction of the planned overpass, and he says several traffic lights in the area could be removed.

The project also entails the inclusion of aesthetic elements along the overpass, such as pavement benches, flower beds, a cafeteria, a refreshment stand and probably a tower clock and a commemorative monument, Mr. Tabba' said.

According to Mr. Tabba' there are other points downtown where similar projects can be carried out to alleviate traffic congestion. He cited the interchanges where King Talal Street meets with Petra Street and Al Hashimi Street with Saqf Al Sail Street near the Amman Municipality building, as well as the point where Al Hashimi Street links with the old marketplace.

Supply Ministry opens new food centre

AMMAN, July 27 (J.T.)— The Ministry of Supply has started selling frozen meat, chicken and fish at its second food centre in Jabal Luweibdeh, a ministry statement said today.

It said that the step was taken in view of the growing demand for these products.

The ministry has another centre for selling frozen meat and fish, in Jabal Husseio.

Meanwhile, a report in the local press today said that 1,500 tonnes fresh fish will soon be arriving in the East Bank from the occupied, Gaza Strip.

The Gaza consignments will help to meet the needs of the local market, and the revenues will contribute to the steadfastness of the Gaza Strip's inhabitants.

The Gaza Strip produces nearly 3,000 tonnes of fish annually, of which 1,500 tonnes are consumed locally and in the West Bank of Jordan.

Readying for new school year



Minister of Communications Mohammad Ad'oud Al Zabeo (centre) chairs a meeting on Monday to discuss arrangements to process university applications through Jordan's post offices, after a successful experiment in the arrangement last year. (See story on this page—Petra photo)

GENECO LAING J.V. VACANCIES

- No. 1 AC electrician with experience.
- No. 1 DC electrician with experience.
- No. 2 Earthworks foremen with minimum of 10 years experience and English speaking.
- No. 2 Finishings foremen with minimum of 15 years experience and English speaking.

Interested parties should contact Mr. Abu Michael Tel. 39875

GENECO LAING J.V. QAIA Plant hire.

The following types of earthworks plant is required for approximately 3 months trial starting immediately 12m³ water tankers with spray bar, graders, vibratory rollers: Aveling Barford, Bomag 210-212 or Dynapac CA 25 types.

Interested parties should contact either Mr. J. Snowden or Mr. Whitehead Tel. 39875

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * An exhibition of photographs entitled "Education for the People", at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.
- * Paintings of Orientalists and contemporary artists from Arab and Islamic countries, from the Jordan National Gallery's permanent collection, are shown at the gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.

Videotape programme

- * Videotape summary of CBS television news for the past week, at 8:00 and 4 p.m., at the centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Condolences to Majalis

AMMAN, July 27 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has deputed Interior Minister Suleiman Arar to present his condolences to the Majali family on the death of Sheikh Mu'arik Al Majali

New cholera vaccine

AMMAN, July 27 (J.T.) — Dr. Hani Shammout, the head of the infectious diseases and vaccination department at the Ministry of Health, announced today the isolation of an improved vaccine against cholera. Dr. Shammout said several experiments were conducted on the vaccine, and have proven that it gives stronger immunity against cholera than the vaccine currently used, which is locally manufactured. Dr. Shammout said that the improved vaccine provides very strong immunity to children below five years old, for a period well over five months.

Jordan TV film for Berlin

AMMAN, July 27 (J.T.) — Jordan Television will participate in an international film festival on the theme of agriculture which will begin in East Berlin on Jan. 15, 1982. Jordan TV's agricultural documentary film, entitled "Agriculture in the Sahara", was photographed at the desert of Wadi Araba, south of Jordan, the Dead Sea, and shows how desert land can be exploited in agriculture. It was produced by Mr. Mohammad Al Kamahi, edited by Mr. Suleiman Farajat and photographed by Mr. Mahmoud Abu Hamdan. The 40-minute film will be shown on Jordan Television next month.

Agriculture aides meet

ZARQA, July 27 (Petra) — The Director of the agriculture department at Zarqa District, Mr. Arfan Ruhi, today met with the head of the vegetable food department at the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Thabet Ghait, to discuss matters related to a programme to control vegetable agriculture, and a scientific research programme at Al Dhuleil station in Zarqa. Mr. Ruhi said that a seminar will be held for farmers at the district to explain the outcome of the experiments.

Red Crescent chief back

AMMAN, July 27 (Petra) — The president of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, returned to Amman today at the end of a five-day visit to Spain. He held talks with the president of the Spanish Red Cross Society on subjects to be discussed by the International Red Cross conference which will be held in Manila in November. The talks also dealt with the election of a new president for the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, and committee members. Also discussed with the Spanish official was cooperation between philanthropic societies in Jordan and Spain in humanitarian service.

Bal'ama to get playground

MAFRAQ, July 27 (Petra) — The municipality of Bal'ama in Mafraq District is constructing a children's garden, the municipality announced today. It said that the municipal council has already bought a piece of land for JD 3,000 to construct the garden.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

2:00	Koran
2:25	Arabic series
2:50	Children's programme
3:25	Arabic series
3:40	The Five Adventurers
4:10	Arabic series
5:30	Arabic series
6:00	Religious programme
6:50	A competition programme
6:55	Programme preview
7:20	Local programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic series
9:30	Arabic series
10:15	Comedy
11:10	News in Arabic
11:20	A special programme on La'lat Al Qadr

CHANNEL 6

6:30	French programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Comedy
9:10	Eight is Enough
10:00	News in English
10:15	Best Sellers

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Headlines
10:30	Pop Session
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Special Feature
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Over a Cup of Tea
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:03	Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30	The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions, 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 17:50 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation," 18:30 New Music USA, 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.
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AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

7:30	Cairo (EA)
7:45	Paris (AF)
8:55	Aqaba
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Kuwait
9:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:55	Beirut
10:00	Dhahran
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
11:40	Cairo (EA)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
17:15	New York, Amsterdam
17:30	Paris
17:30	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
17:35	London (BA)
17:35	Brussels, Geneva
17:40	Paris
17:45	Madrid, Athens
17:45	Frankfurt
17:55	Cairo
18:00	London
18:30	Rome
19:00	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
19:10	Cairo (EA)
20:00	Beirut (MEA)
21:00	Damascus
23:40	Cairo (EA)
23:55	Baghdad
01:00	Cairo

DEPARTURES:

6:30	Beirut
7:00	Aqaba
7:15	Beirut

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-5
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	62195
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Pr. days and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics,

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

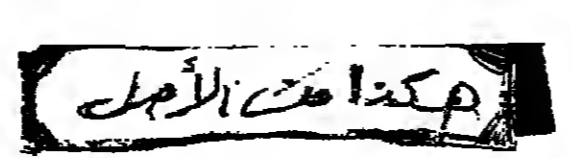
Maghreb	6:37
'Isra	8:11
Egyptian pound	383/391
Qatari riyal	91.692/3
UAE dirham	919/13
Omani riyal	930/93.8
U.S. dollar	335/337
U.K. sterling	628.363/1
W. German mark	138.513/3
Swiss franc	160.416/1
Italian lire	(for every 100) 27.828
French franc	58.158/4
Dutch guilder	124.912/5
Swedish crown	64.965/3
Belgium franc	84.395
Japanese yen	(for every 100) 143.21/44

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Nejdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)	92205/92206
Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Fireheadquarters	22698
Cablegram or telegram	14
Information	17
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	36
Overseas radio and satellite calls	37
Telephone maintenance and repair service	11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	60	40
Eggplant	150	100
Potatoes (imported)	130	90
Marrow (small)	150	100
Marrow (large)	80	50
Cucumber (small)	100	70
Cucumber (large)	60	40
Fagous	90	60
Pear	170	120
Okra (Green)	160	120
Okra (Red)	160	120
Mulunkhiyah	60	40
Hot Green Pepper	170	130
Cabbage	80	50
Onions (dry)	110	80
Garlic	520	400
Carrots	90	50
Potatoes (local)	120	80
Grape leaves	260	200
Bananas	260	200
Apples (African, Japanese)	410	360
Apples (American, Chilean, Red)	430	380
Apples (American, Chilean, Green)	390	360
Apples (Double Red)	250	150
Apples (Starken)	200	100
Melons	140	60
Water Melons	80	180
Pumpkins (Red)	220	100
Pumpkins (Yellow)	220	100
Apricots	150	300
Cherries	320	300
Lemons	400	100
Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	120	100
Oranges (Waxed)	170	140
Water Melons	80	60
Pumpkins (Red)	220	100
Pumpkins (Yellow)	220	100
Apricots	150	300
Cherries	320	300
Lemons	400	100
Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	120	100
Oranges (Waxed)	170	100
Grapefruit	160	100



مكتبة الامم المتحدة



teacher Abdullah Fhailf with his shotgun and faithful dog Runny

Hunting for the good life

With shotgun and greyhound

Text and photos by Mohammad Ayish Special in the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "When I was 10 years old, I used to take my father's shotgun secretly to hunt wild rabbits, deer and geese in the bushy orchards of Jaffa," said Mr. Abdullah Khatil, also known as Abu Affif, who, even today, still pursues hunting as a profession. The 50-year-old Abu Affif has now also developed what he describes as a love for something related to hunting: he is a collector of, and expert on, birds.

"When I grew up, I petitioned for a hunting licence from the British Mandate authorities in Palestine. But they rejected the petition since licences were granted only to certain people," said Abu Affif, who also works as a government schoolteacher. He told the Jordan Times that he was not daunted by that "setback". He still remembers how he used to go out near Lydda airport to hunt wild geese, rabbits and all kinds of birds, including pigeons.

When the mass exodus from Palestine took place in 1948, it was the shotgun that Abu Affif reached for before he saw to the safety of his young children. But as he and his family settled in the Ramallah area, Abu Affif provided his displaced family with a good of living for — by hunting. "I used to slip into the neighbouring mountains to hunt birds and rabbits to feed the children," he said.

When Abu Affif became a government employee a year later, he was asked by his friends to quit "time-wasting" hobby. His answer was that he would "give up smoking rather than hunting." Even so, he admits that hunting has been draining his money and causing him to waste his time. "But I love everybody who likes to hunt and take care of birds, and I am ready to receive anyone who shares the same hobby as a guest at my house," the middle aged bird-lover said.

coming from his teaching post. Abu Affif used his monthly salary to buy ammunition for his shotgun. He even bought a dog to accompany him on his hunting forays.

For Abu Affif and other Jordanian hunters, the Jordan Valley area is a good place to go to. But he complained that the valley has become so crowded with hunters that they are sometimes in danger of shooting one another.

The Jordan Valley area is known for its thriving population of wild pigeons, geese, rabbits, deer, canaries and goldfinches.

there is what might be called a "first-aid kit" for birds. Abu Affif said that the box contains most of the medicines required to treat birds. "I have come to get acquainted with all the illnesses of birds as a result of my long experience," he said as he stood near a cage with two canaries inside it.

Then he pointed to another cage, where a rainbow-coloured bird flapped and sang, and said, "this is a hybrid of canary and goldfinch that was hatched under my supervision." "All the birds I have were originally hunted by me and then flourished here under my patronage," he said.

The bird-expert claimed to have developed a sense of recognition that helps him differentiate between a male and a female bird, even while they are inside the egg. He said that people have been calling at his house seeking his advice on matters related to his expertise, whether out of plain curiosity or because they planned to buy birds.

PROFILES of Jordan



A bird portrait graces the wall of Abu Affif's humble home

On Abu Affif's twice-weekly hunting trips to the Jordan Valley he is always accompanied by his dog — whom he calls "Runny", to symbolise "her magical ability to run after her prey." When the veteran hunter speaks to Runny, he ironically uses English to communicate.

The job done by Runny in the field is an essential one for any hunter concerned about retrieving his prey. Abu Affif says that he lets the greyhound bitch "comb" the way for him. "When Runny smells a bird or a rabbit hiding under a bush or behind a tree, she sends me a signal by shaking her tail," he said. "Then I know that something will come out of the spot. I shoot it from a distance of not less than 45 metres, to preserve it from being totally destroyed." Runny then retrieves the quarry.

But Abu Affif sometimes gets a bit of extra help from his dog. He narrated how he once shot a bird as he was hunting along the eastern bank of the Jordan River. "The bird crossed the river into the West Bank and fell there," he said, and recalled that Runny carried on swimming to the other bank, and fetched the prey.

Despite Abu Affif's fascination with hunting, he is better known as a collector of, physician for and expert on birds.

Entering his humble house in Jabal Al Naser, a visitor will see and hear birds flapping in scores of cages hung outside and inside the house. And unlike most Jordanian homeowners, who hang a picture of a human being in their visiting rooms, Abu Affif has put up a picture of a partridge — "to remind me," he says, "of the vivid hunting experiences I've had in the past 40 years."

But Abu Affif also said he could recognise the type of bird by listening to its song. "This is the sound of a canary, this is a nightingale and that is the sound of a male goldfinch," he remarked as birds of different kinds made their musical conversation.

But while revealing some of the secrets of his relationship with birds, he declined to give more information on his contention that he can train birds to fly out of their cages and return after a certain period of time. He said that the secrets of that complicated training were off the "cord."

Abu Affif seems ambitious to carry on his hobby of hunting and "birding" as he calls it. He admits that he spends, and will continue to spend, all his money and energy on that hobby; and he has never felt sorry for that. For him, the sound of a singing bird is more precious than money. While some people go to bed to the strains of recorded classical or jazz music, Abu Affif has his natural own music, hanging just above his bed.

On the other side of the house, Bird doctor

The ambition of Israel: historical proof

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the first part of a three-part series in which the Jordan Times reprints a 1981 monogram by Jeffrey Ahmad Al Khalil entitled "The Palestinians, the Jordanians and the West Bank".

Introduction

The purpose of this essay is twofold: 1) to show that the state of Israel will not rest until it has annexed and included all of what is now known as the West Bank within its territorial sovereignty, and 2) that something must be done to put an end to this state of affairs before it is too late.

Historical Background

The world must be shown that Israel claims to seek peace, always preparing for war. This is evident when we look at the actions of its leaders.

In his book *Rebirth and Destiny of Israel* (page 419), David Ben-Gurion states: "To maintain the status quo will not do. We have set a dynamic state, bent upon expansion." This belief by David Ben-Gurion was reiterated by him in 1952 when he said: "Israel... has been established in only a portion of the land of Israel. Even those who are dubious as to the location of the historical frontiers, as fixed and crystallised from the beginning of time, will hardly be able to deny the anomaly of the boundaries of the new state."

If this is not enough from the hitees of the Israeli state, we can see the same in the actions of Ben-Gurion. In his memoirs, *Evening with Ben-Gurion*, he states: "I believe," he says in a letter to the Israeli parliament on Oct. 12, 1955, "in launching a preventive war against the Arabs without further hesitation, doing so, we will achieve two goals: firstly, the annihilation of Arab power; and secondly, the extension of our territory."

This strategy was put into effect in 1967 when *inter alia* Israel occupied the West Bank in its entirety, upon which time Golda Meir declared that "Jews have captured the West Bank. To settle it forever, the area must have at least possible number of Jews."

1948 in various parts of Palestine. These offensives were designed to achieve "the military fait accompli" upon which the state of Israel was to be based.

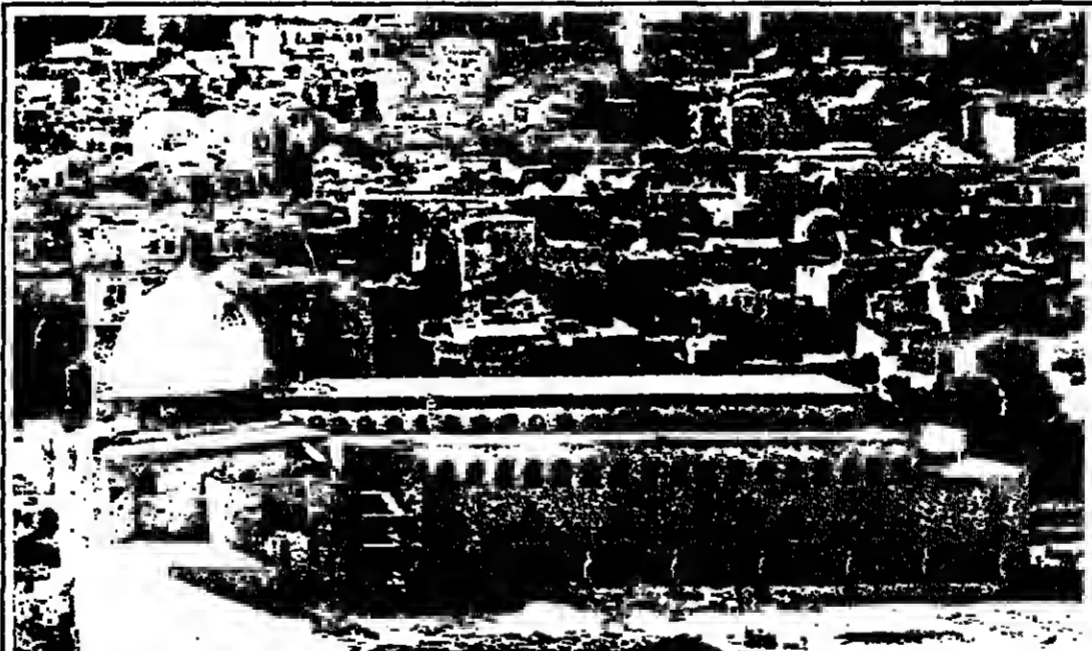
To illustrate, let us take one battle, that of Jerusalem from 1948 to 1949. At the same time, it should be remembered that the same U.N. resolution which partitioned the land and paved the way for the creation of Israel provided for an "International Zone of Jerusalem and Environs" on two per cent of Palestine. (The remaining 42 per cent was to constitute the Arab state).

In other words, the following seven major operations by the Israelis under Plan Dalet were formulated with the sole objective of seizing and occupying an area that not only was forbidden to them but that should have been internationalised.

By April 1948 the Jewish offensive under Plan Dalet began to assert itself. "Operation Nahshon" on April 1 involved 1,500 Jewish soldiers, and had the objective of carving a corridor connecting Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Their first target was Kastal Village, the scene of a violent struggle. This hilly area changed hands again and again, but on April 9, the Jews obtained a secure position of this vital spot. (It was on April 10, 1948 that the Jews attacked the village of Deir Yassin, northwest of Jerusalem, and killed 250 of its inhabitants).

After consolidating the Haganah position at Kastal, the Palmach forces (the spearhead of the Haganah) captured Lifta, Saris and the Kolonia village heights between April 10 and 12. To get an equally secure hold on Latrun proved impossible although, in the second half of April and through night attacks, the road was opened for several Jewish convoys to Jerusalem. "Operation Harel", a continuation of Nahshon, undertaken by a Palmach brigade, temporarily occupied the heights overlooking the defile of Bab Al Wad in order to enable additional convoys to reach Jerusalem, but they were driven back, and after April 20 the Arabs again retook the heights.

As May and the end of the Mandate drew nearer, fighting increased. Battles took place in the very streets of Jerusalem. "Operation Yevussi", by the end of April, had the objective of isolating Jerusalem through the destruction of surrounding Arab



During the 1948 war, Arab forces managed to save the Old City of Jerusalem from occupation.

villages and dominating the Ramallah-Jerusalem road (to the north), the Jericho-Jerusalem road (to the east), and the Bethlehem-Jerusalem road (to the south). This was to be done by commanding Nabi Samwil, Sheikh Jarrah, Katamon and the Augusta Victoria Compound. Had it been successful, the whole of Jerusalem would have fallen under Jewish control, thereby making the Arab position to the west altogether untenable.

Operation Yevussi was partly successful. In Katamon (an Arab suburb in the south), and after a fierce battle around the Greek Monastery, the Arab forces had to withdraw, and the Arab quarter fell into Jewish hands, thereby paving the way for the consolidation of the Jewish position in the south of the city.

On May 7 "Operation Maccabim" was put into effect, with the objective of taking over the Arab villages near Latrun and reopening the road to Jerusalem, and by an outflanking movement penetrating into the Ramallah district north of Jerusalem. The operation failed, and although the villages of Deir Ayyoub and Latrun were captured on May 15 they were to be retaken by the Arabs two days later.

"Operation Pitchfork", on May 14, was designed to occupy the remaining residential quarters in the New City of Jerusalem, and particularly to take over the sec-

urity areas evacuated by the British. The British security zone in the city centre (Bevingrad), including the Russian Compound and King David Hotel, were seized on May 14-15. At the same time Haganah forces also took the railway station, the printing press, the German colony, Abu Tor quarter, and Al Alamein and Allenby Barracks from the Arabs. Therefore, by the end of the Mandate the Jewish position in the centre, and in the western, and southern suburbs was firmly established. However, the same could not be said about the Jews in the Old City; and "Operation Shifon", begun on May 14, was meant to occupy it.

Jerusalem was the key to the military situation from the point of view of the Arab Legion of Transjordan, whose responsibility after the end of the British Mandate was to defend the city.

Lying on the very crest of the mountain range, if the Jews managed to capture the whole of Jerusalem, they could drive down the main road to Jericho, and by seizing the Allenby Bridge (the only bridge which offered passage to the Arab Legion) would cut the legion off from its base on the eastern bank of the river.

When the Arab Legion entered Jerusalem on May 18 it had not anywhere approached the boundaries of the Jewish area defined by the partition resolution of Nov. 29, 1947. The Jews, on the other

hand, were already in occupation of considerable areas "allotted" to the Arabs, and had, for the previous four days, been attacking the Old City under "Operation Shifon" to complete the seizure of Jerusalem.

On May 14 the provisional government of Israel had issued its declaration of independence, and announced the creation of Israel in the partitioned area of Palestine. The Arab League decided to send Arab armies into Palestine after May 14. The figures for these armies at the beginning of the war were: Egyptians, 10,000; Jordanians, 4,500; Syrians, 3,000; Iraqis 3,000, and Lebanese, 1,000. The Jewish figure was: Haganah, 60,000; Irgun, 6,000, and Stern, 1,000: a total of 21,500 Arabs against 67,000 Jews.

The Jordanian government made every effort to avoid damage to the holy places and prevent fighting in the city. But the attack on the Old City mounted in intensity: the Jews were breaking into it, thereby making contact with the Jewish quarter inside the walls: the Arabs of the southern suburbs had taken refuge in the Old City and its defenders seemed to be failing and indicated this to Amman: the road from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem was then open for reinforcements to Jewish Jerusalem from the coastal plain; and the Haganah troops in the New City had occupied the key buildings evacuated by the British.

The first units of the Arab Leg-

ion entered the Old City on May 18. The arrival of one hundred legionnaires on the walls seemed to revive the courage of its Arab defenders. The Palmach units from Mount Zion who had entered by blowing up the Zion Gate on May 18 were temporarily driven out. But such a small Jordanian force could not keep the Israeli forces at bay. The only "alternative" for the Arab Legion was to establish contact with the Old City from the North through Sheikh Jarrah. The legion waited for reinforcements before attacking and all told, some 700 legionnaires were to be engaged in the fighting in the northern and eastern suburbs of Jerusalem.

On May 19, the Arab Legion started its advance towards the Old City. The force consisted of about 300 men. Sheikh Jarrah was recovered on that day, and the legion started attacking the northern suburbs. By May 23, the Israelis were still holding the Notre Dame convent and a bitter battle ensued. But on May 24, the Legion had to abandon the attack because "the casualty situation was serious." (John Bagot Glubb, A Soldier with the Arabs.)

Meanwhile, on May 21, south of Jerusalem, local Arabs aided by an infantry company of legionnaires were able to capture the suburb of Ramat Rahel. But the settlement was to exchange hands three times before the Haganah, after being reinforced, were left in possession. Because of their resistance, the small irregular Egyptian force in the south (500 men) was unable to join up with the Arab Legion.

The Israelis in the Old City resisted the Arab Legion for 10 days, and on May 28 they surrendered. With the Israeli advance having been halted in Jerusalem, the center of gravity of the fighting now moved to the Jerusalem corridor, and especially to Latrun, where a regiment of the Arab Legion (the Fourth) was stationed to prevent the Israelis from using the main road there. The efforts of the Israeli forces were henceforth devoted to the opening of the road to Jerusalem.

From May 25 onwards, the intensity of the attacks in the Latrun area increased, with the Israelis mustering a brigade. Their repeated attacks continued until the first truce on June 11, 1948. Three attempts to storm Latrun failed, the last being on June 9. It seemed that the road through Lat-

run was impossible, and an alternative route south of Latrun was constructed. The so-called "Burma road" was allegedly completed before the truce began, and allowed the Israelis to pass Latrun and so ensure the reinforcements to Jerusalem.

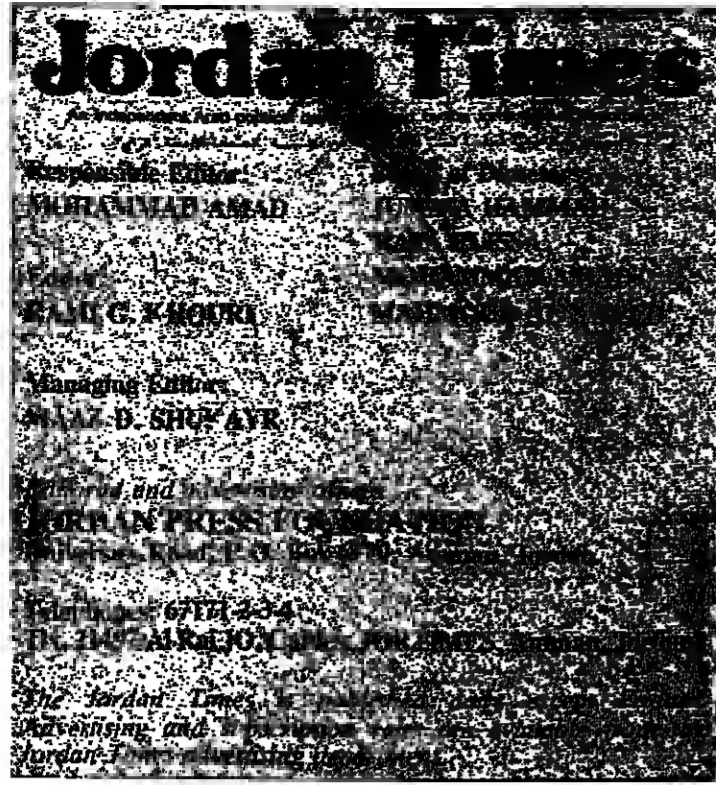
The truce which lasted for one month was a one-sided affair, since the Israelis strengthened their military position to a decisive point despite the provisions of the truce which were to the contrary. Secret purchases of heavy arms and ammunition were undertaken by Israel, the major source being Czechoslovakia, although the U.S. and England also participated.

From July 9 to July 18, 1948, when a second truce was effected, in and around the city action at first was centered on shelling and sniping from both sides, coupled with skirmishes and patrol action. But on the morning of July 16, the Arab Legion forestalled an Israeli plan to capture the Old City by carrying an attack in the New City from Musrara into the Jewish quarter of Mea Shearim. In addition, "Operation Kedem", on July 17, with the objective of advancing in a frontal attack on the Old City, did not materialise.

In the Latrun area against the Palmach's 6,500 men, the Arab Legion had about 1,200 - a ratio of one to five. The Israeli objective was to capture Beit Nuba and Beit Sira in order to cut off Latrun from Ramallah. Heavy fighting took place on July 16 and on July 18, 1948, but the plan to outflank Latrun failed.

Although the second truce came into effect on July 18, 1948, ever since the beginning of August the Israelis again had plans for the occupation of the Old City, and on Aug. 16 the expected attack took place, but was repelled by the Arab Legion, which was aided in this instance by Egyptian artillery from the south. However, it seemed that this Israeli offensive was a cover for their advance on the Mukabbir Hill south of the city, which they took on Aug. 18, and thus threatened to encircle the Arab positions from the south and southeast.

On Nov. 29, firing almost stopped in Jerusalem, and the ceasefire was later extended to Latrun. However, the second truce remained an uneasy one until the signature of the armistice agreement between Jordan and Israel on April 3, 1949.



POLITICAL HORIZON

The present Arab-Israeli situation: War or peace?

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

THE ISRAELI LIKUD Cabinet is in the process of being formed and the likelihood is that Mr. Begin will receive the approval of the Knesset and will succeed in forming his coalition cabinet. Mr. Begin's election was predicated upon certain ideas, certain promises and a certain programme of action. The Israeli voter approved this programme which will be the blue print for Mr. Begin's government for the future.

On our Arab side, the picture is the usual confusion, disarray and helpless protesting bringing to mind the popular saying that says "...the hand you cannot punish, wish it be severed..." and here we sit wishing Mr. Begin and our troubles away, knowing in our hearts that no amount of wishing will do the trick.

The Arabs may wish, as they are doing now, to ignore this fact and continue doing what they have been doing and are doing still, in the hope that the Martians or perhaps the Venusians will do something about the situation. The situation whether 'war and peace' or 'no war no peace' cannot and must not be allowed to continue as it is. This assessment does not wish to play on the emotions of people in the Arab World. It seems to be a fact that such a situation is more dangerous than war, and this is not only in the long run. The situation is dangerous to the so-called "moderate" leaders in the Arab World now. Sooner or later the quietism that characterises Arab mass reaction now will alter, and perhaps in a drastic and violent way. They cannot, forever, cool the tempers with the usual platitudes, statements and denunciations. A few months before the Iranian revolution, no one would have thought the situation was in such terrible shape or that it would evoke so much vehemence and violence.

What is seething below the surface in our streets? What are the thoughts and emotions current in the minds of those who just graduated from our high schools and colleges? How do they assess the situation? Are they comparatively satisfied? What political ideas are current in our alleys and which way will they turn? Surely those questions and others like them must be discussed and aired.

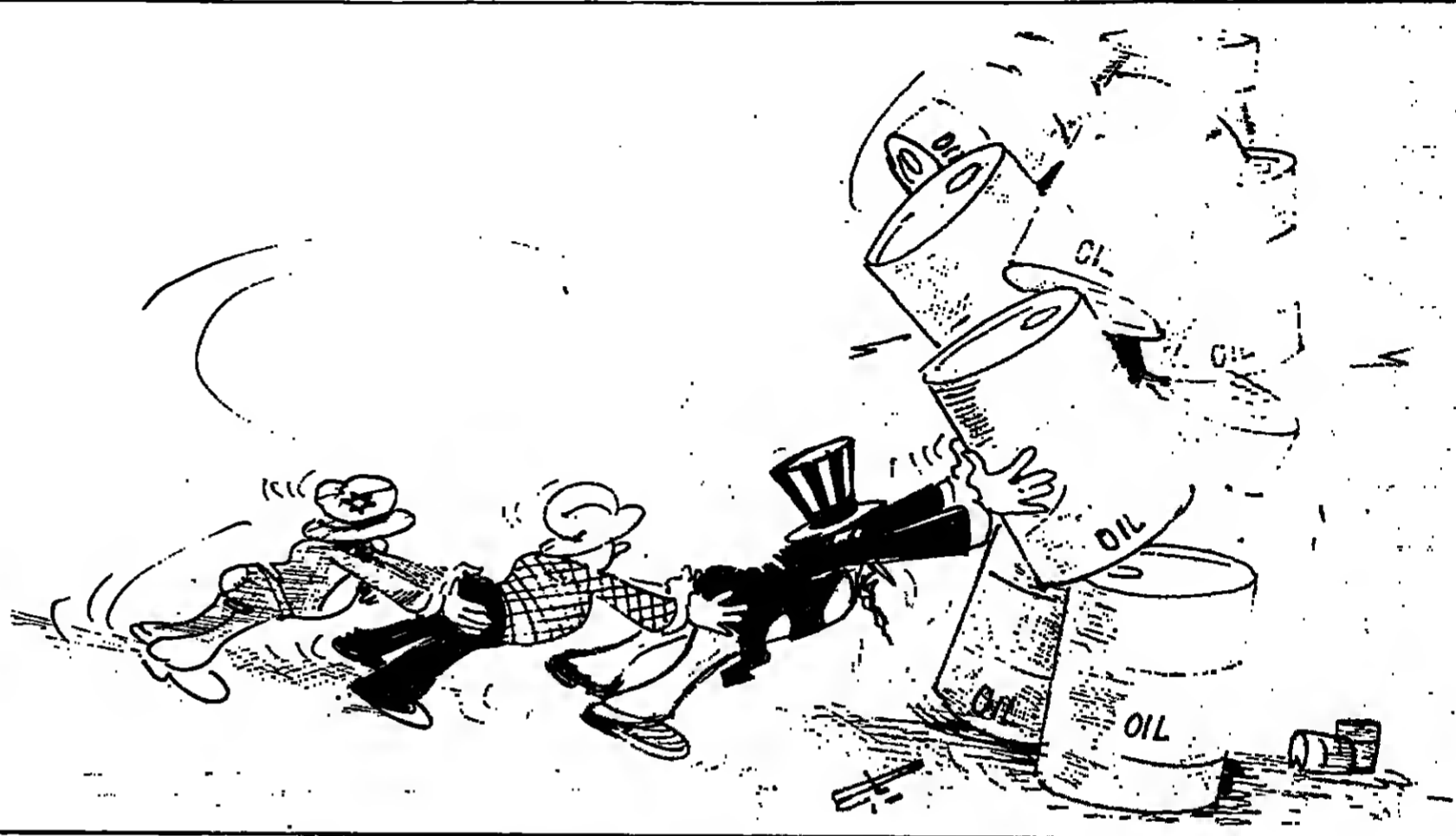
The Arab leaders have responsibility to their conscience, to their people and to the trust and hopes of their people. The leaders, at least the responsible ones, are called upon to take some initiative. They should begin by an open and frank assessment of the options and possibilities that lie ahead.

Is it advisable to maintain the present situation? How can that be done while working on other aspects of our social, economic, political and military spheres of life? Should it be peace? On what terms and on what best can it be tackled? Should it be war? What types of war and how can we prepare for it? These and similar questions must be thoroughly discussed.

Foul play

WANT some more material for the double-standards file? Look no further than New Zealand, where the current tour of the South African rugby team the Springboks is causing something of an uproar. Most of the world is criticising New Zealand for allowing the South African team to make the tour. The feeling is that a country that practices apartheid should not be allowed to conduct normal sporting activities with the rest of the world. We share that view, and we feel that when the outrages of man become as intense as the apartheid policy of South Africa, that even sporting events may have to suffer in the effort to help improve a bad situation. If making one's displeasure with apartheid means cancelling a rugby tour, then so be it. This is a fair means of making a point. It will not ruin the future of rugby, either in New Zealand or South Africa, and it is not intended to. It is a symbolic gesture, an affirmation that no sector of life — be it sports, economics or politics — can be a safe haven for offensive or degrading activities. We also support fully the decision of the Commonwealth nations to change the venue of a meeting that was to be held in New Zealand, as a protest against the current tour of the Springboks.

Yet, the same standards applied to South Africa are not applied to Israel. The western world loudly complains when the Palestinians and the Arabs ask a technical agency of the United Nations to investigate the practices of Israel in the territories it has occupied since 1967. Why does the world applaud the intrusion of politics into sports in the case of South Africa, but oppose the intrusion of politics into technical fora in the case of Israel? We have never had a good answer to that question.



ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Among the results of the "two-week war" between Israel and the Palestinian resistance forces, and among the facts confirmed by this war, are two important facts which the concerned Arab officials should examine carefully and take into consideration in any serious attempt to formulate a joint Arab strategy to cope with the Zionist challenge with its overall military, political and cultural dimensions.

The first is that the only language which Israel can understand in its long struggle with the Arab Nation is the language of force. The rockets of the Palestinian resistance and its shells were able, with the help of the Palestinian fighters, to prompt Israel to accept the ceasefire within the framework of what was actually an agreement between two sides. One of these sides is the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as everyone knows.

This means that Israel has found itself compelled to enter into dialogue, albeit indirectly, with the PLO, despite its claims to the contrary. It has bypassed its strategic commitment not to recognise the PLO and to refuse to deal with it in any manner.

The second fact is that the only role which the United States can play in the Middle East dispute is the role of the ally of the Zionist entity, and not the role of mediator between this entity and the parties involved in the dispute.

This fact has been clearly confirmed through Washington's refusal to condemn the barbaric conduct of the Zionist forces in Lebanon, and by its refusal to engage in a dialogue with the PLO in an atmosphere appropriate for conducting such a dialogue—because it has the same convictions as the Zionists, and because it has sought to confirm its absolute commitment to the Zionist strategy.

These two facts, we believe, are the axioms which the Arab Nation should take into consideration if it is truly concerned about formulating a comprehensive strategy for confrontation.

It becomes necessary to exclude the United States from the theatre of events in the Arab area, and to place it in the position which it has defined for itself, namely the position of open hostility to all Arab aspirations and goals. Consequently it becomes necessary to cut off all channels of Arab contact with Washington, particularly those of oil channels and financial investment, which are the highest consideration of American interests in the Arab area.

AL DUSTOUR: The rapid events which are taking place in Lebanon and around it suggest that Lebanon shows the path of the Arab future—our future in this, our Arab World.

Since the beginning, Israel wanted to use Lebanon as a bridge to destroy Arab rejection. After Egypt's departure from the Arab ranks and the signing of the separate peace treaty with Israel, Lebanon has become Israel's second target, and the Arab allegiance of Lebanon—represented in the Palestinian presence, in the first place, and the rest of the forces defending Lebanon and its unity, in the second place—have also become Israel's target. Israel's aggression on Lebanon has become recurrent, and Arab losses there have been enormous. Nevertheless, one more thing has also grown to great dimensions in Lebanon, namely the insistence of the fighters there on making Lebanon a bridge and a path for regaining Arab dignity and justice.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis has called for an Arab summit to consider what action should be taken to cope with the Israeli military threats, and what should be done to secure Lebanon's territorial integrity and Arab character.

The delicate and serious circumstances at present require a joint Arab effort on all political, military and economic levels. We are certain that the opportunities for Arab action are better than ever before since the signing of the Camp David agreements, particularly since the whole world, and even Israel's friends, are uneasy about its bloody and terroristic conduct.

No easy revolution for the microchip

Stricter rules on exhaust gas and fuel economy are sending carmakers rushing into electronics. Ford in the U.S. claims that its latest system does the equivalent calculations to 400,000

hours of an engineer working with a calculator in just one minute of engine running time. But car engines are very hostile places for microchips, and there are still many problems.

By Jason Crisp

LONDON: General Motors has taken to boasting it is the largest manufacturer of computers in the world. It does, of course, depend on how you measure such things. But since last autumn every petrol-engined car it makes in the U.S. is equipped with a sophisticated computer-controlled engine management system.

Few car manufacturers have embraced microelectronics quite so wholeheartedly as General Motors — although Chrysler was the first down this path with an electronic ignition system. Indeed, microelectronics has been viewed with much apprehension by parts of the industry — which is traditionally conservative and steeped in 80 years of mechanical engineering. Until recently the technical problems of making microchips tough enough to survive the quite extraordinary hostile environment of the car were formidable.

Excluding car radios and hi-fi equipment the major application to date has been in engine management systems — and will continue to be for some time. Other applications include instrumentation, safety devices, trip computers, and navigation systems.

Prophecies that by 1985 10 per cent of the cost of a car would be in microelectronics have also been revised. Mr. Jerry Rivard, chief engineer for Ford in the U.S. does not think it will exceed 5 per cent. The fall in microelectronic prices will compensate for their increased use. At present electronics account for 2½ per cent of the cost of a Ford car.

The driving force behind the introduction of microelectronics to cars has been the strict legislation in the U.S. on exhaust emission and fuel consumption.

In Japan too, even stricter rules on exhaust emission are sending carmakers rushing into electronics. And a fondness for gadgets and providing extras is finding many more applications.

On the typical engine management system found on U.S. cars the computer will monitor the

engine speed, the air temperature and pressure, the throttle opening, the position of the pistons and temperature of the coolant many times a second. From this information it constantly adjusts the air to fuel mixture and the ignition timing, and it controls the pollution equipment.

Ford in the U.S. claims that its latest system, Electronic Engine Management 03, the third in three years, does the equivalent calculations to 400,000 hours of an engineer working with a calculator in just one minute of engine running time.

On General Motors' Cadillac range the computer selects how many cylinders are in use at any time on its standard 6-litre V-8 engine. Depending on the demands being made of the engine it automatically — and almost imperceptibly — switches from four to six to eight cylinders.

In addition, computerised engine management controls are being extended to automatic gearboxes as they can use finer and more variable control. It can also be used to diagnose faults — either to warn the driver or to help the garage locate a fault.

In the U.S. there has also been widespread introduction of electronics into the vehicle controls. Electronic cruise controls, which keep the car at constant speed, are common as are electronically-controlled heating and air-conditioning systems. Other uses of electronics include anti-theft devices, automatic headlamp adjustments, and "keyless entry" you press a code number on a little key pad.

Instrumentation is a major area where electronics are expected to make inroads both in the replacement of electro-mechanical parts and in the display of information. First to plunge publicly into this difficult pool was Aston Martin in 1976 which caused consternation in the car industry when it announced the new Lagonda would have an all electronic dashboard. It was to have a wide range of instruments with electronic digital and analogue displays for each function.

That proud boast was to become a long and painful headache for Aston Martin. Neither a firm of specialist consultants nor a university engineering department could solve the considerable technical problems. Eventually it had to buy a much more modest off-the-shelf system from a U.S. company.

There are a number of problems not yet solved — with electronic instrumentation. First there is the difficulty of producing an electronic display which is visible in bright sunlight. Second, if it is to be analogue — i.e. in the conventional format of dials — it can involve a large amount of cumbersome wiring. Great arguments rage over whether the information is best presented in digital or analogue form.

For instance a digital speedometer is quicker to read but it is not so easy to gauge change in speed and the flickering between numbers can irritate.

A number of other applications, both present and future, have been identified by the car makers and semiconductor companies. Electronic anti-skid brakes developed by Bosch are already being fitted to BMW cars and to some Mercedes-Benz lorries. Future applications include sophisticated automatic load levelling — increasingly important as cars become lighter and therefore more unbalanced by heavy loads.

Another particularly attractive application is to "multiplex" the car's wiring. It means the great (and heavy) loom of wiring is replaced by two wires running round to every electrical component. One carries the power and the other an electronic signal which is recognised only by the device which is to be switched on or off. Few people in the industry see this a commercially possible before 1985 — mainly because of the high cost of the switching device at each component. (Britain's GEC last year went into a joint venture with Ward and Goldstone on a company called Salplex to develop such a wiring system.)

In Germany there is currently an experimental electronic route guidance system being run on a small section of autobahn. A small computer in the car can navigate

for the driver and warn him of potential hazards or traffic problems from loops buried under the road which are connected to a central computer.

Although the applications of electronics in cars are both wide and numerous there are still a number of steep hurdles.

The car, especially under the bonnet, is a very hostile environment for a microchip. The car manufacturers demand a very high level of reliability and expect the chip to be able to operate in temperatures ranging from -40°C to -120°C and a humidity of up to 100 per cent, to be vibrated with forces of up to 20G, to be exposed to salt, acid and petrol and to suffer high levels of electrical interference, all at a low price.

Many of the technical problems of achieving sufficient reliability have been solved. Even so, engine management systems have a "limp home" facility should the microelectronics fail.

But the cost problems remain. The biggest ones are where the electronics system meets with the physical environment it is measuring and controlling. The cost of sensors and actuators is often prohibitively high.

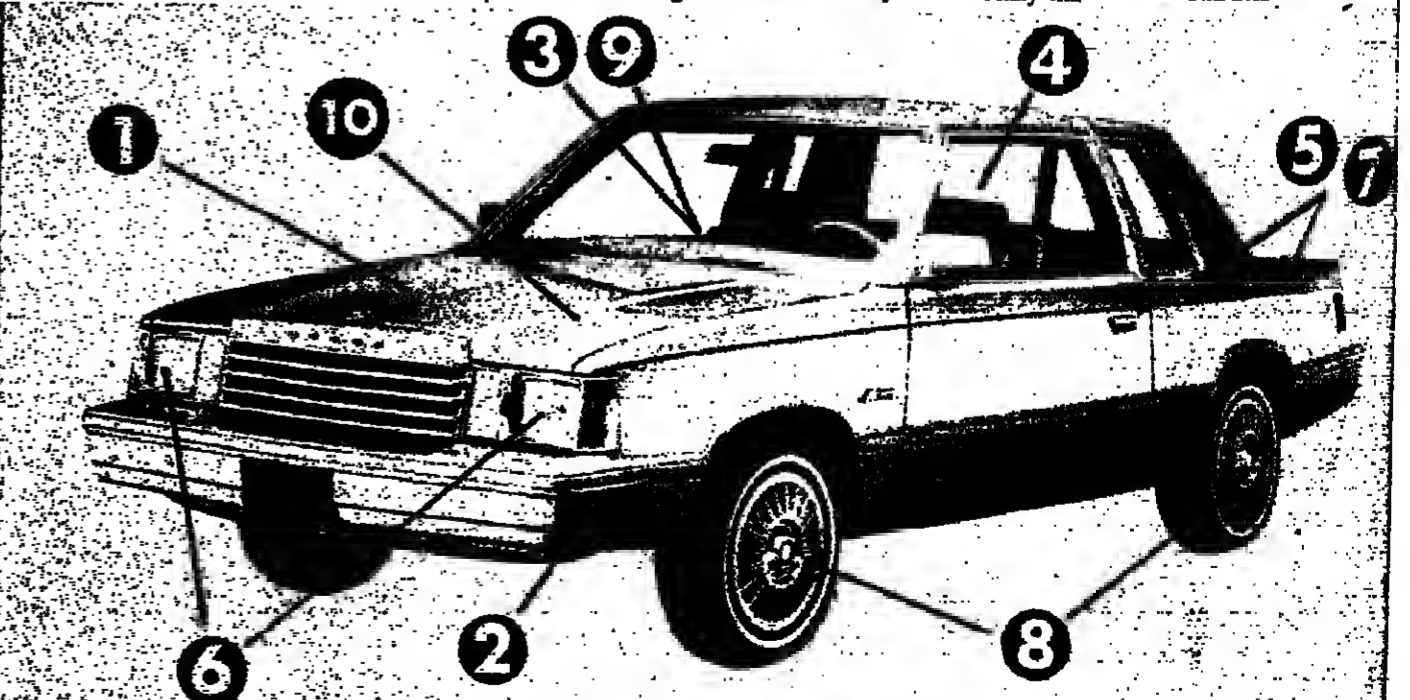
The relationship between the motor and electronics industries has not always been totally har-

monious. The car industry has been in common with the rapidly expanding semiconductor companies with their evolving products. It takes a year to get a car from the drawing board into mass production, a time which the semiconductor industry's products will have through several complete generations.

The car industry's unwillingness to commit itself to long orders made the semi-conductor industry somewhat wary of investing in increasingly expensive wafer fabrication plants. Reluctantly, the automotive industry has had to design custom-built microchips which can be an expensive process.

European manufacturers are at a disadvantage to U.S. and Japanese competitors. Lacking stimulus of legislation they are entering automotive electronics much later than the U.S. Japanese companies which have gained substantial price benefits from getting into high volume. Second the relatively low volume of production of European manufacturers make it much harder anyway to justify the costs of developing and producing electronic components.

Financial Times News Service



1. Engine management systems, which control fuel mixture, ignition timing and exhaust 2. Automatic gearbox control 3. Cruise controls, which keep the car at a constant speed 4. Electronically-controlled

heating and air conditioning systems 5. Anti-theft devices 6. Automatic headlamp adjustment 7. "Keyless" entry 8. Anti-skid brakes 9. Electronic instrumentation 10. Multi-plex electronics.

مكتبة الامم

Jerash: The town that grows upwards, downwards

By Richard Osborne

IO SLEEP, sir, Jerash?" It was our driver speaking. I was in the front with him. I may have had my eyes closed, but in night, not sleep. I came back to life and saw, poking up from behind the hill we were climbing, the upper edges of Hadrian's amphitheatre against the sky. It had taken a world war to bring me to Jerash the first time, in 43. We came then, in jeeps, for a night's rest, in its guarded silence: a purpose not appropriate to a city dedicated to Artemis, a Greek goddess identified with, interchangeable with, fused with, two other goddesses, Selene (the moon) and Cybele (sorcery). We sat below Zeus temple and saw a fox leap across from the forum to the theatre.

My next visit was in peacetime, a midsummer sunshine. I read that the splendour of the Roman city was more variegated and stretched further than the Jerash moon views had revealed. It often lost the historical luster of the knowledgeable guiding voice of the lady from the ibassy and longed to paddle my feet in the reservoir tanks at the north end of the town, or to rest to the cool restaurant-rest and its even cooler drinks.

My third, and recent, visit to Jerash (and it shall not be the last) was in 1977 between Christmas and New Year's. In the 35 years since my first visit, the town has grown upwards and downwards. Archaeologists, briefed, indoctrinated and assisted by the Jordan Department of Antiquities, provided with local labour and modern earth-moving machinery, have re-erected fallen masonry and dug down into the earth of centuries to disinter buried treasures. You can see the remains of a millennium of exposure and cover-up on columns recently unearthed to their foundations:

the top parts bitten by wind and sand and baked in a thousand seasons of sun, the lower reaches pale where the burial shroud has recently been peeled from it. A bikini effect, of graceful torso tanned from there to here, modestly white from here to there.

Although only half unveiled, the west side of Roman Jerash is already a splendid ghost-town above ground. It sits athwart a north-south Roman road running parallel to the good constant fresh water of a stream that winds down to the Jordan. East of the river an equal, or perhaps greater area of the old Jerash lies buried under a new town.

The whole ancient city stood, was inhabited, flourished and was worth conquering for a thousand years. Then it sank, forgotten, for another several hundred. The West Bank site may not be completely dug down, cleared and re-erected in our lifetime. But the old Jerash on the east bank may never come to light at all. There, a new Jerash, built a hundred years ago, sits above the old.

The old site, with some of its tumbled ruins still sticking up above the silt of seven centuries, was given to a colony of Circassians in 1878 by their Turkish overlords. Masonry of the old Jerash then still above ground (marble from quarries far north, granite from Aswan in Egypt) was broken up and built into the new homes of the settlers. They took what they wanted and could haul from the west bank, too. A German traveller in that first year of the new settlement wrote that he saw homesteaders using gunpowder to topple columns and break up their stone drums into manageable pieces for carrying across the stream. They didn't take much from the west, but when all the pieces there are assembled and identified, the experts will find gaps in the final jigsaw.

It is said that there is no archaeological Jacques Cousteau

to dive into the earth and, with x-ray cameras, photograph the buried streets, temples, shops, churches and dwellings. Before the Circassian colonists came Roman Jerash had been cannibalised and built into by its later conquerors — Jewish, Christian, Arab, Persian, and Christian again and sometimes shaken to pieces by earthquakes with no secular or religious leanings. One earthquake threw a complete arch and pediment that landed safely about thirty metres from the propylaeum of the Temple of Artemis.

A French archaeological group at work in Jerash is using computers to match the scattered pieces: finding for the Temple of Zeus a column drum measuring up exactly to its long-lost brother that sat on top of it, reuniting a displaced chip to its parent block.

What we now call Jerash is the skeleton Roman city of the first and second centuries A.D. Still far from excavated, let alone reconstructed, it is already the most complete showpiece of Rome's eastern empire above ground. It still poses hundreds of questions to archaeologists, even though much has emerged. They know that the Romans built the city to a determined street plan: a whole city rather than groups of houses linked by after-thought roads. It has civic plumbing. You can see at regular intervals in the main streets slabs that could be lifted with iron handles for access to the sewers below. (The iron handles have gone; the lead which held them was needed for bullets for the muzzle-loading rifles of desert warriors.)

Scholars are not sure why Jerash rated such advanced town planning. It was never a fortress. It was in a fertile valley, with abundant fresh water. But why was it so prosperous, so often, for so many centuries? Agriculture? Iron? Trade? And why, in its Byzantine era, were so many churches built there, three of the 13 so far found

being positively huddled together? Why did Jerash rate a bishop and a cathedral? Was its importance due to the story, belief, pious hope or legend that one of its many fountains miraculously ran with wine every year on the date celebrating Jesus' miracle of turning water into wine at the wedding feast in Cana of Galilee?

Now we are here, let's walk south from the forum, through the south gate of the old encompassing wall towards Hadrian's Arch, 400 metres away. On our right are the remains of the hippodrome. One day its surface may be level again and its 15,000 seats reconstructed. Just now it is an impressive rocky landscape with donkeys and goats cropping between its tumbled stones. At the north end there is one stone, large, heavy, squared off, granite, with a man-made socket in the middle. It is one of four that held the goal-posts for polo in the seventh century A.D. during the second Persian occupation. We photographed it, and looked for the three others. Lankester Harding, in his classic *Antiquities of Jordan* published 20 years ago, speaks of goal-post slabs in the plural.

Where have the other three gone?

Persia had lorded it over the land of Gilead in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., when its armies thrust from the east, "washed their weapons in the western sea" and got a bloody nose in Greece at the battles of Marathon and Salamis. The polo goal-post socket is a curious and charming memento of their brief return roughly a thousand years later.

(I find, incidentally, that Jerash's Roman hippodrome is not the only one that succumbed to polo. Steven Runciman in his *The Fall of Constantinople* in 1453 describes the last decades of the city before it fell to Sultan Mehmet II and writes: "Nearby the hippodrome was crumbling; the young men of the nobility used the arena as a polo ground.")

Handsme Jerash, these last 50 years, has been lifted from the debris of centuries, dusted off and, bit by bit, lovingly restored. A ghost city, but peopled by friendly ghosts. They drove their chariots clanking to the forum, and you can see the channels that their iron-shod wheels wore into the paving of the streets. They set their stalls of merchandise along the colonnades. They set up statues to their gods and to themselves. They carved inscriptions in memory of their heroes and themselves. They sat in the theatres, they cooled off in the nymphaeum, they walked through the asphodel. New conquerors, new religions, arrived; destruction began, along with desecration, mutilation and adaptation. Earthquakes scattered what conquests left.

I like the inscription, in Greek hexameter verses, that Lankester Harding recalls and we photographed (what's left of it). It is a Christian inscription mocking the vulgarity of lesser breeds who had preceded them. The inscription can be seen (if no longer easily deciphered) on a great stone over the outer gate of the Church of St. Theodore, built at the end of the fifth century. Harding translates it thus:

"I have been made a wonder and a marvel at once to passerby. For all cloud of unseemliness is dispelled and instead of the former eyesore the Grace of God surrounds me on every side. And once the baleful stench of four-footed beasts that toiling died and were here cast forth was spread abroad: and oft one going by held his nose and checked the passage of breath, shunning the foul odour. But now travellers passing o'er the scented plain bring their right hand to their forehead, making straightway the sign of the precious cross. And if thou wilt learn this also, that you may know it well, 'twas Aeneas that gave me this lovely beauty, the all wise chief priest, practised in piety." I strongly suspect (don't you?)

that those words were composed by or to the order of the all wise chief priest Aeneas himself. Can anybody tell me where I can find a transcription of the Greek verses themselves?

In the *Bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research*, one Clarence Fisher writes on "Excavations at Jerash, 1931." On the subject of the *birketain* the two reservoir pools north of the city and flanked by a small Roman theatre, Mr. Fisher comments: "An inscription found here some years ago made mention of the pool as the scene of a festival involving somewhat questionable water sports. There are several statements in regard to the nature of this festival in Byzantine records..."

Please, Mr. Fisher, don't be so coy. We're all grown up here. I have had to dig deep into libraries to discover what you are talking about, and it may not have been so bad or exciting as you and earlier Christian commentators make it sound. In A.D. 505 the Gerasenes, for whatever jolly reasons, revived the old pagan Roman "Maluma" water frolic. It seems that in the month of May, the sportive Roman and his wife or girl friend went down the Tiber to Ostia and other sea beaches and had fun in the Mediterranean... mixed bathing and ducking and splashing each other. "A game of this kind could easily degenerate into obscenity" says a Christian commentator, in Latin, "a foul and indecorous spectacle..."

Dear, dear! Wouldn't the Bishop of Jerash, in A.D. 505, have stopped this, if it had been as bad as the commentator suggests? If, as I hear and hope, the Ministry of Tourism plans shortly to put on *son et lumiere* at Jerash, will its experts please consider reviving in the pools, under the lights, some of the revels so shocking to Mr. Fisher. I am sure they could have been fun without a single shoulder-strap slipping.

Finally, thank you Jerash, for opening my English eyes and ears to a happy confirmation of the truth of something that I doubted for 50 years. The frogs in the *birketain* in December were chanting multitudinously from the sedge surfaces and every syllable was loud and clear: they were singing "Brek-ek-ek-ex Koax Koax." Now frogs don't make this sound at all in England. But I had once studied ancient Greek and I knew Aristophanes's comedy, *The Frogs*, which had been first played in Athens in 405 B.C. And in this play the chorus of frogs sing songs to the refrain of "Brek-ek-ek-ex Koax Koax." Indeed, at the advanced age of 21 I had been one of a group of actors who played this comedy, in English translation, in a series of one-night



Aphrodites of clay, fashioned by Roman artists of Jerash... take-home souvenirs for spectators at the Birketain water festivals?

stands for a fortnight in June and July. And, as the fourth frog from the left, I had sung the songs and chanted the chorus as loud as any. But I had never believed that frogs anywhere made those noises; I had suspected that in transcription from ancient Greek to modern English print somewhere the wrong sounds had got attached to the right letters. Now, in 1978, I admit, readily, that Middle Eastern frogs do say, exactly, "Brek-ek-ek-ex Koax Koax." They said it for me, in solo and chorus, in the *birketain* in Jerash, to my delight.

Next time I come to Jerash, and may it be soon, I shall carry away other memories and put up other queries. "No sleep, Jerash!"

(From Jordan magazine)

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant FULLY AIR CONDITIONED Wadi Saqra Road East of New Traffic Bridge Across From Holiday Inn Tel. 61922 AMMAN	Shepherd's Pub Enjoy a cold glass of draught beer and a game of darts in a truly English Pub atmosphere at the Shepherd Pub. Open 12 noon to 1 a.m. Snacks & stouks served.	JORDAN EXPRESS CO. PACKING & CRATING AIR & SEA FREIGHT TRAVEL & TOURISM Tel. 62722, 62723 38141, 22565 tlx. 21635 P.O. Box 2143	Holiday Inn IFITAR BREAK-FAST DINNER Enjoy traditional Arabic foods for the iftar meal from sunset (6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.) at the Holiday Inn. Res. Tel. 2426 Tlx. 62283 JO	MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant AQABA Amman road beside Samir Amis Restaurant Tel. 4633	CHINA RESTAURANT The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba. Take-away service available. Open daily 6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel 4415
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MEES reports:

Saudi oil output will remain high

BAHRAIN, July 27 (R) — Saudi Arabian leaders have apparently decided to keep Saudi oil production at present near-record levels for the time being despite a world glut, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported today.

The Nicosia-based trade magazine said there was evidence the possibility of a cut was considered by the Saudi leadership but "it was apparently turned down at the highest level." Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, says it engineered the prevailing glut, producing at a high rate of more than 10 million barrels a day (b/d) despite a slump in world demand, and in a drive to stabilise oil prices.

Labourites hope to get U.K. out of EEC

LONDON, July 27 (R) — Policy-makers in the opposition Labour Party stated today they hoped a future Labour government could complete Britain's withdrawal from the European Economic Community (EEC) within a year of returning to power.

But in a policy document for endorsement by the party's annual conference in September, the National Executive Committee (NEC) acknowledged the transitional arrangements and legal process could go beyond this date.

The left-dominated NEC, in reaffirming Labour's commitment to take the country out of the

Common Market, said it did not believe membership had been or could be in the interests of the British people.

"It has brought little or no benefit to Britain; it has made inflation worse, weakened our economy and undermined our industry and jobs," the document said.

\$40 asked by African producers of high-quality crude—Nigeria, Libya and Algeria. The Saudis consider the African crudes overvalued.

In London oil industry executives say that some, if not all, the African OPEC producers will be under intense pressure to cut prices if the Saudis persist in flooding the market with their own, cheaper crude.

Buyers have been declining to take substantial volumes of African oil with the result that production from Nigeria and Libya has slumped to below one million barrels a day (b/d) each, from desired levels around 1.5 million b/d, oil industry sources said.

MEES reported last Monday that the African oil ministers apparently planned a meeting to be held this week.

Non-OPEC oil exporters including Britain, Norway, Mexico, Egypt and Oman have already trimmed prices.

MEES said today most of Oman's customers had agreed to pay it \$35.50 a barrel from July 1, down from 38.50.

Britain joined the Common Market in 1973 under the Conservative administration of then Prime Minister Edward Heath. A referendum in 1975, when Labour's Harold Wilson was prime minister, voted by a two to one majority to remain in the EEC.

The NEC rejected the idea of another referendum on the question of withdrawal and said the issue of membership was central to the whole programme of the Labour Party.

"The verdict of the electorate at a general election is a decisive mandate on which the next Labour

government can negotiate our withdrawal," it said.

On relations with existing EEC partners, the NEC said: "In the short term there might be some uneasiness between ourselves and the other member-states at all levels. Nevertheless we do not see our departure from the community as hindering our internationalist position."

"It would have no bearing on our membership of NATO; and we are determined to work for a widening and deepening of our international relations, within Europe and with the Third World and other countries."

Yugoslav-East Europe trade booms But causes anxiety over ties with West

By Michael Batiye

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia's trade with Eastern Europe is booming, but it is a state of affairs that is causing anxiety here.

Yugoslavia is facing another heavy balance of payments deficit this year and is keen to increase exports wherever it can.

But its increasing dependence on trade with the Soviet bloc is highlighting its inability to penetrate Western markets to earn the hard currency it needs to pay for imports.

The dependence is also worrying some officials who see potential political consequences for a country that broke with the Soviet bloc in 1948 and as a founder member of the non-aligned movement, is dedicated to maintaining an equal distance from the superpowers.

Figures issued recently showed that more than 50 per cent of Yugoslavia's foreign trade this year until June 15 was conducted with Eastern Europe, most of it with the Soviet Union.

Exports to the Soviet bloc rose by 55 per cent in that period, while imports increased by 24 per cent.

Those figures might have been pleasing had they not also showed that exports to the West dropped by more than nine per cent and imports shot up by 15 per cent.

Yugoslavia's ultimate aim in foreign trade is to share it equally with the developed West, Eastern Europe, and the developing countries of the Third World, an extension of its non-aligned foreign policy. Now it is clear that these aims are slipping further into the distance as the Soviet bloc takes more of Yugoslavia's trade, a process that has been going on for several years but is accelerating. Deputy Prime Minister Zyone Dragan admitted recently that growing trade with Eastern Europe could have "negative consequences for our policy of non-alignment."

This week a parliamentarian told his colleagues "the regional distribution of our economic relations with foreign countries is directly linked with our independence."

Western diplomatic sources said the basic worry was that the Soviet Union, by far Yugoslavia's biggest trading partner, could use economic links to apply political pressure on Yugoslavia, a maverick in the communist world, often opposing Soviet policy.

Earlier this year the two countries signed a five-year agreement that valued total trade at \$32 billion. Informed sources said that figure was a minimum and the final total could be 25 per cent higher.

The agreement, like all similar ones with Soviet bloc countries, requires trade to be balanced. One reason trade with Moscow is so large is imports of Soviet oil.

No figures for oil imports are published here, but diplomatic sources said it is generally believed that Moscow supplies between four and five million tons of the 12 million tons Yugoslavia imports each year.

To pay for the oil, Yugoslavia exports goods to the Soviet Union and with the rising cost of oil over the last decade it has had to devote more and more of its production capacity to cover the cost.

That meant less production for export to the West to earn the hard currency to pay for consumer goods and the technology it buys to keep its factories up to date.

According to Western economic experts, it also means that because the Soviet market is not as demanding as those of the developed countries, Yugoslav industries are not being pushed into producing quality goods that would sell in the West.

Raging domestic inflation, now running at more than 50 per cent, adds to the difficulty of being competitive in the West.

The government has adopted short-term measures to boost exports to the West in a bid to keep this year's balance of payments deficit down to the projected limit of \$1.8 billion.

In the most important of them,

the government slashed all budgets by two per cent to release more than one billion dollars to finance exports to the West. It has also allowed the dinar, the national currency, to drift downwards to aid pricing.

But government officials admit that long-term solutions have to be found, not an easy process in a decentralised power structure in which policies, in theory at least, are the product of wide-ranging and lengthy debates.

The debate on how to cope with the problem is heating up, with economists and politicians calling for greater efficiency and discipline to raise low productivity of the self management system introduced by late President Josip Broz Tito and a few close colleagues after the break with Stalin. Some are demanding a greater use of central powers, a call being resisted by a greater part of the ruling Communist Party that sees such moves as a reversion to the highly centralised economy of the Soviet model and so ideological inadmissible.

Over the next few months the government is expected to introduce a series of measures, including import restrictions, to trim the balance of payments deficit. Details have been released by Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic who warned that such moves could have "negative economic and social and political consequences."

East-West pipeline project trots ahead

News Analysis By Colin Narbrough

BONN, July 27 (R) — The biggest East-West trade deal in history, a project to pipe Siberian natural gas to Western Europe, looks likely to be concluded soon despite serious misgivings by the U.S. government.

On Friday West German commercial banks said they had reached a broad agreement with the Soviet Union to help finance the construction of the pipeline

and expected a final accord before the end of the year.

The banks will probably lend Moscow up to five billion marks (two billion dollars) for the pro-

ject, estimated to be worth around \$10 billion. Other banks in France and Japan are likely to follow the West German lead in providing finance.

West German officials said that despite U.S. anxiety that West Europe might become dangerously dependent on Soviet energy, the agreement would probably be clinched before Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev visits Bonn at the end of the year.

At this month's Ottawa Summit

of the seven major industrial democracies, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt rejected outright President Reagan's proposal that the scheme be dropped.

Mr. Schmidt, whose country would be the main recipient of the gas and chief supplier of its steel pipe and allied plant, said he regarded East-West trade as a way of building political bridges and saw no reason to abandon the project.

The officials said the agreement would provide a showpiece for Moscow to demonstrate its readiness to cooperate with West Europe despite the chilly state of East-West relations following Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

They added that the actual conclusion of the deal could be timed to coincide with the Brezhnev visit but that in a transaction of this scale Soviet negotiators were unlikely to commit themselves to any deadline.

The twin-tube 5,500 km (3,400-mile) pipeline would bring gas through the Ural mountains from the Yamal Peninsula in western Siberia to the West European gas grid at a total cost of an estimated eight to \$12 billion.

It is intended to supply West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria with an annual total of 40 billion cubic metres from the mid-1980's until well into the next century.

Countries hooking up to the pipeline would provide credit to the Soviet Union to build it, with Soviet repayment in the form of gas deliveries.

Continental Western Europe has fast been switching to gas from oil in its efforts to diversify energy supplies following the oil prices shock of 1973-74. The region already depends on the Soviet Union for about 15 per cent of its gas needs and this would rise to an average 20 per cent when the Siberian gas came on stream.

The U.S. is thought to be particularly concerned about West Germany, its leading military partner in West Europe, whose reliance will rise to about 30 per cent from 17 per cent today.

Bonn has said persistently that

the Soviet share of West Germany's overall energy needs would still be only five to six per cent, including the Siberian gas.

A recent independent study of the risks facing Western economies through growing natural gas use concluded that the pipeline would make West Germany considerably dependent on the Soviet Union at a time when West Europe's potential for coping with sudden supply cuts would be lower than today.

The study, by the West German Foreign Affairs Institute, said the West European distribution net was at present buffered by the Dutch gas fields against any sharp fall in supplies from outside West Europe.

The Netherlands could substantially increase its gas output at short notice for a limited period but the Dutch fields had already passed their peak and production was falling, it said.

With the loss of this buffer and no immediate prospect of a local substitute, Western Europe would be obliged to turn to the Soviet Union and Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) states which control most of the world's exportable gas reserves, the report said.

In Ottawa President Reagan offered Western Europe alternative energy sources including coal, nuclear energy and gas, to help prevent greater reliance on Moscow.

West German officials said that at best U.S. energy supplies could complement other non-West European sources but offered no real alternative to Soviet gas. Bonn regards Moscow as an infinitely more reliable trading partner than many OPEC and Third World states, they said.

Reagan makes last minute plea over plan to cut taxes

WASHINGTON, July 27 (R) — President Reagan today opened his bid for a victory in Congress on his tax-cut plan with a charge that the alternative proposal offered by his democratic foes would actually increase taxes. Democrats, however, claimed they had enough votes to win.

The president and congressional democrats both prepared to make separate national appeals as a showdown neared on their versions of the biggest tax cut in history.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, July 27 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

Table with exchange rates for One sterling, One U.S. dollar, and One ounce of gold against various currencies like U.S. dollar, Canadian dollar, West German marks, etc.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, July 27 (R) — The market closed higher with sentiment helped by the fall in U.S. money supply which is expected to relieve the upward pressure on interest rates, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up seven points at 527.2.

Government bonds showed net rises ranging to 7/16 point and some institutional demand pushed up equity leaders by up to 10p, but gold shares were neglected after a mixed opening.

U.S. and Canadian were narrowly mixed. ICI finished 10p higher at 268p and in firm oils Barmah gained 9p at 136 while Shell and BP were both 10p up at 390 and 322 respectively. GEC and Racal gained 10p and 7p among electricals.

Barclays and Natwest were 10p higher apiece at one stage before softening 3p and 2p. Natwest reports half year results tomorrow. Second line stocks were generally higher but gains were relatively modest, dealers said.

AAH gained 18p to 198p after results and one for one capitalisation.

£150m aid package to Britain's jobless

LONDON, July 27 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, facing a motion of censure in parliament over mounting jobless figures, today announced a 150 million sterling package this year to ease unemployment.

The new measures are designed to help the growing numbers of youngsters who fail to find work after leaving school. Unemployment in Britain is rising steadily and has reached 2.8 million, 11.8 per cent of the workforce. Officials have admitted privately they hope today's measures will prevent it from reaching the emotive three million mark.

The past month has seen fierce rioting in major British cities, with rampaging crowds attacking police. Labour opposition leader Michael Foot has blamed unemployment for the rioting which has caused millions of sterling worth of damage.

Mr. Foot announced a motion of censure against the government when the latest jobless total was made known last week. But the debate represents no threat to Mrs. Thatcher who has a majority of 41 in the House of Commons.

Today's measures included a cash subsidy of 15 sterling a week to employers for every school-leaver they take on, provided the school-leavers are paid less than 40 sterling a week.

There will also be more money to provide places for youngsters who want to stay on at school or college, and more money for the youth opportunities programme which provides work experience for young people.

Mrs. Thatcher told parliament the net cost of the existing youth opportunities programme, together with the new measures, would be 400 to 500 million sterling next year.

Mr. Foot immediately denounced the package as despicable. He said Mrs. Thatcher's monetarist policy of fighting inflation by cutting public spending and limiting the money supply had put Britain on the road to ruin. He said the past two years, since Mrs. Thatcher came to power, the number of unemployment rate increased sharply. Mr. Foot added that a future Labour government would begin a series of far reaching radical measures, investment programmes and cutting taxation to boost jobs.

Large advertisement for 'Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times' with details on rates and contact information for the Advertising Department.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

More records broken at the Games

LAREST, July 27 (R) — American swimmer Mayumi Yama from the University of California, smashed the Student Games record in women's 400 metres individual medley today to lead the way into the final. Yama's time of five minutes 49.49 seconds sliced over one second off the previous record. She should get the powerful

American squad off to a winning start when the three finals get under way. The Soviet Union, their chief rivals, should pull one back in the men's 4 x 100 metres freestyle relay as their squad were five seconds quicker in the qualifying event. But Kim Linehan, world record holder in the women's 1,500 metres should extend the American

can lead by winning the 800 metres freestyle where she looks to have no serious rivals. At the moment the Americans have won eight titles to the Soviet Union's seven, but they have collected nine golds as William Paulus and Robert Placak dead heated in the men's 100 metres butterfly. Kelly Henry, also from the University of Southern California,

won the first tennis medal, taking the bronze in the women's singles with a 6-3, 6-1 win over Ludmila Makarova of the Soviet Union. Yesterdays achievements included American Jill Sterkel who won her third swimming gold medal at the World Student Games as sweltering heat brought tales of heartbreak on the final day of track and field. Russian Valentina Ilimykh surrendered victory in the women's 3,000 metres when she staggered almost to a halt just a few strides off the tape. Yugoslav Breda Pergar passed her to win in 8:53.78. And in the marathon, won by Ivan Kovakhiuk in the modest time of 2:22:14. American Herbert Mills finished second in a state of near collapse after looking the likely winner as the runners approached the stadium. In the swimming pool, Sterkel added the 200 metres freestyle to her earlier wins in the 100 metres freestyle and butterfly events. Her time of 2 minutes 3.97 seconds was a games record.

Mexican Pintor retains WBC title

LAS VEGAS, July 27 (R) — Lupe Pintor of Mexico retained his World Boxing Council bantamweight title yesterday with a straight right hand to the head of challenger Jovito Rengifo in the eighth round. The quick right decked the challenger for a five count but referee Joey Curtis ended the scheduled 15-round bout because Rengifo's eyes were glassy and his legs wobbly. The 24-year-old Rengifo started off well. He won the first

two rounds. But the 26-year-old champion won the next three rounds by taking the fight to the middle of the ring where the two slugged it out toe-to-toe. They did the same in the fourth and Rengifo's left eye began to puff up. The eighth round was Pintor's best as he bored in on Rengifo, with rights over the challenger's lowered left hand. One of those put Rengifo on the ropes where the champion pummeled him with blows to the head. But Pintor took command again

in the seventh, pressuring the challenger and scoring heavily on the inside. Then came the eighth with the straight right hand to the head that dazed the challenger and ended the fight. The referee's decision to end it was booed by the crowd, but many ringside observers said he had no choice. The win gives Pintor a record of 42-4-1 with 34 knockouts. Rengifo now is 28-3. Promoter Don Chargin said Pintor's next defence will be in Japan against Hurricane Teru.

Colombia 1 Peru 1

BOGOTA, July 27 (R) — Colombia and Peru drew 1-1 in the first match of the World Soccer Cup qualifying rounds of South American group two. Herrera scored for Colombia in the 65th minute and Rosa equalised for Peru in the 85th.

European champion sets an example



HAUSEN (Dad) — Harald Schmid, Euro-400m hurdles champion, had the idea of a the-clock relay race at a sports club bar. Women, children and pensioners were to put his home town of Gelnhausen, Federal

Republic of Germany, on the map. He ran the first lap and handed the baton to Stefanie Dehnen, 11, photo. In 24 hours more than 1,000 runners, the youngest four, the eldest 80, covered roughly 400km.

Andy Schmidt gave the Americans another victory in the pool in the men's 200 metres freestyle, also a games record at 1:52.62, while tall Romanian girl Carmen Bumaci won the women's 100 metres backstroke in 1:02.47 to add to her 200 metres backstroke success.

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APARTMENT FOR RENT
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Location: University of Jordan Road, behind Al-Fahawazim College.
Please contact: Tel. 61411 after 2:30 p.m.

GOREN BRIDGE
BY CHARLES H. GOREN
© 1981 by Chicago Tribune
DEAR MR. GOREN
This sequence produced for disagreement at our West North East 1-0 Dbls. Pass Pass 1 NT
The estimate of North's strength varied from 12-20 to 24. That is a considerable range, and we would appreciate some clarification. Gooding, Vancouver,
his question has been read the weekly prize. Logically, it should show and of 19-20 points. An call of one no trump in immediate seat shows equivalent of a one no trump opening bid; i.e., 16-18 to and a balanced hand. Before, if North has that of hand he should simply bid one no trump and not try about first doubling. colatory, thus, is that a out double followed by a rump rebid must show a bid that is too strong for an ediate one no trump call.
know that a lot of players ve that when they bid way they are showing a mum takeout double and ke for partner's suit. ver, that contradicts basic principles of bid-
Never make a takeout le without extra values as you have support for mbid suits; and
Once you have made a out double with a mum hand, do not bid

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

"I carried you over the threshold 25 years ago, but there wasn't as much of ME to carry then."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
KOANE
TUCOL
HEEBAD
TEXCIE
WHAT THE SIAMESE BUSINESS LEADER WAS CALLED.
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
Answer here: A "O O O O O O O O O O"
(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: VERVE ABASH OBLIGE FEWEST
Answer: What two "beaus" can every girl have near at hand?—HER ELBOWS

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1981
YOUR DAILY Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute
GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you are under fine aspects and can make beneficial plans for the days ahead. Make whatever changes necessary to attain your goals. Use modern methods.
ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can advance more readily if you consult higher-ups for the information you need. Accept an invitation and have fun.
TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some higher-ups can give the support you need in a new project. Strive for greater efficiency in regular routines.
GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good time to contact an influential person which could be profitable. Be sure to handle money problems wisely.
MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Be certain to keep promises made to others. Come to a better accord with the one you love. Relax tonight.
LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Show a more cooperative spirit with associates and listen to what they have to suggest before stating your own views.
VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to coordinate your efforts more intelligently with co-workers and get excellent results. Improve your health.
LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Show your talents to the right people. Engage in amusement activities during your spare time and relieve tensions.
SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Adopt a different attitude at home and establish more harmony there. Don't neglect important business matters.
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can now make progress in your line of endeavor today by being more active and more sure of yourself.
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may have to make some changes if you want to improve your monetary standing. Use common sense.
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) One who does not agree with you in a business matter has to be won over before you get the results you want.
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan what you should do to make your environment more charming. A new project you have in mind needs to be studied.
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will need special guidance and much education to be successful. There's a strong need for the company of others in order to express self fully. Teach to listen to what others have to say before taking any action.
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. De Witt
ACROSS
1 Hiatus
4 Squirrel food
9 Place for skiing
14 Street in Sevens
15 Peep show
16 Edges
17 "Ode on a Grecian —"
18 Goodnight girl
19 Abridge
20 Adviser from the rear
23 Showered icy particles
24 SL
25 Golf term
26 Stripped
31 Nobel prize physicist
34 Modern caravansary
35 Reverence
36 Desserts
37 Jury group
38 Regatta team
39 New Deal agency
40 Doorkeeper
41 New Guinea parrot
42 Be the cause of
44 Long —
46 Player
47 Sandy relative
51 Watch warily
55 Edged
56 Group nature
57 Collection of sayings
58 A Champion
59 Marker of sorts
60 Channel
61 AI of auto racing
62 Less bananas
63 Before
27 Via's relative
28 Ingredient of poi
29 Pitcher
30 Roric
31 Lardner
32 "God's Little —"
33 Noggin
34 Sanny's word
37 Arrau's instrument
38 Chip off the old block?
40 TV doctor
43 Come out
44 Circle of color
45 Old Faithful, for one
47 Gray-faced
48 Kind of orange
49 Underwater device
50 Maternally related
51 Aga or Kubla
52 Cup handles
53 Promontory
54 Miss Kett
55 Dallas school letters
26 Recipient
11 11: Fr.
12 Contemporary
13 Comp. pt.
21 Military headgear
22 "Bolero" composer
28 Recipient
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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WORLD

Rugby tour continues; police beefed up

WELLINGTON, July 27 (R) — New Zealand rugby authorities decided today the South African rugby tour should continue and the government promised police extra support to cope with anti-apartheid demonstrations.

The Rugby Union Council said it could not accept that relatively small groups of people using illegal methods should prevent the tour. The government, after a day-long cabinet meeting, promised

the police additional aid, including more logistical support from the armed forces. But acting Prime Minister Duncan MacIntyre made clear that dealing directly with protesters would remain the job of the police.

He refused to make any predictions about the future of the tour and said the police had the responsibility of deciding whether any game on the tour could go ahead.

The council, in its statement, also said: "It is not the responsibility of sporting bodies to decide matters on the maintenance of law and order."

The scheduled second match of the tour was cancelled on Saturday after 1,000 demonstrators occupied the pitch in the north

island city of Hamilton.

Police also feared the pilot of a stolen light plane might crash it into the grandstand. Police Commissioner Bob Walton said at the time the whole New Zealand police force could not have contained the situation in Hamilton.

But today Mr. Walton said the police had the force to control demonstrators. He welcomed further logistical support from the armed forces.

The touring Springbok side is due to play its next match at New Plymouth in the north island on Wednesday.

They delayed the trip there while awaiting the outcome of a series of meetings involving the police, rugby union and government on the future of the tour. After New Plymouth, the South Africans have 13 more scheduled games.

Mr. MacIntyre said today's

cabinet decision on aid to the police was "a bit of a toughening. up — it was a warning to everyone that if you break the law you can expect to be clobbered."

The government caucus, made

up of all the ruling national party's Members of Parliament, is to meet tomorrow to discuss whether the tour should go on. The M.P.'s will discuss both their own views and those of their electorate.

Riots erupt in Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, July 27 (R) — Gangs of youths attacked police in Liverpool early today in the first outbreak of street violence since rioting broke out in towns and cities throughout the country earlier this month.

Police said youths threw petrol bombs and stones at police in the Toxteth area of Liverpool. One policeman was seriously injured. Vehicles were also attacked and a taxi driver was seriously hurt when his car crashed out of control after being hit by stones.

When the riot erupted, police with newly-issued riot helmets and protective shields were called in to help disperse the youths. By 4 a.m. (0300 GMT) the situation was described by police as quiet.

Toxteth was one of the original flashpoints three weeks ago when the country suffered 11 consecutive nights of riots, arson and looting. Both black and white youths were involved in the Liverpool troubles, which were blamed by social workers on unemployment, bad housing and police harassment.

Essential Indian services banned from striking by special powers

NEW DELHI, July 27 (R) — The Indian government today announced special powers to ban strikes in essential services throughout the country.

The anti-strike powers, approved last night by the cabinet of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, are the strongest since strikes were banned during her 1975 emergency rule.

An ordinance promulgated by President Sanjiva Reddy, who left for London today attend the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, empowers the government to ban strikes in ports, on the railways, at banks and in the petroleum refining supply and distribution industry.

The powers could be applied to public taxi services such as those in New Delhi which have been on strike for two weeks.

There has been a series of strikes in ports and banks and a go-slow protest by electricity workers.

The ordinance provides for imprisonment or fine for people involved in any illegal strikes and for those who incite or instigate strikes in essential services.

An official announcement said the ordinance would be replaced by a bill which will be introduced to the next session of parliament next month.

The bill will seek to enforce the powers for three years.

The measures are bound to bring strong protests during Mrs. Gandhi's previous government in 1975.

There had been rumours in recent months that such a move to ban strikes in essential services was under consideration as part of a package to tackle the nation's economic problems.

On July 11, the government announced several measures, including an increase in the bank rate, to combat inflation.

The reserve bank of India raised the bank rate from nine to 10 per cent and other measures included a hike in compulsory deposits of high income tax payers.

On July 10, the government announced a sharp increase in the price of petrol and petroleum products to offset the cost of oil exploration.

Mrs. Gandhi's government was believed to be particularly concerned about the possibility of growing strikes in the electricity power sector, which could hold back production, and in the petroleum distribution system.

First reaction against the new powers came from opposition leader Chandra Shekhar, president of the Janata Party. He described the ordinance as "A very draconian measure," which "reminds us of 1975 emergency days."

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, a leader of the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), described the new measures as a direct onslaught on the democratic rights of citizens.

"To deny the right to strike in the garb of declaring any service an essential service is, in fact, a method to cover the government's own incompetence and utter failure to manage the economy," he said.

The measures follow mounting labour protests against the government.

Last Friday the national campaign committee of eight central trade union organisations announced it would hold an all-India protest day to highlight worker demands and to denounce what it called continuing violations of union rights.

The organisation said a nationwide one-day general strike might also be staged.

Newsweek alleges CIA plot against Qadhafi

WASHINGTON, July 27 (R) — Newsweek said today that Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) chief William Casey had approved a planned CIA operation to embarrass Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

Mr. Casey is at present under fire for alleged improper business activities before he joined the agency and the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Barry Goldwater, has called for his resignation.

Newsweek said the plan called for a "disinformation" programme to embarrass Col. Qadhafi, the creation of a counter government to challenge his leadership, and a paramilitary campaign.

The weekly news magazine also reported that the White House had begun a search for possible replacements for Mr. Casey and that current CIA deputy director Bobby Ray Inman was not among the top three contenders for the job.

Those heading the list, all retired army generals, included

ambassador-at-large Vernon Walters, a former CIA deputy director, Daniel Graham, former director of the Pentagon's Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the Samuel Wilson who has served as both DIA director and deputy director of the CIA, according to the magazine.

On Friday, Sen. Goldwater called for the CIA chief's resignation over his appointment of Max Hagel to the sensitive position of deputy director of operations.

Mr. Hugel stepped down after publication of allegations that he had been involved in financial improprieties, and Mr. Casey himself now faces committee investigation on similar charges.

Mr. Casey today asked the Senate Intelligence Committee to schedule a hearing as soon as possible to deal with the controversy over his job.

CIA spokesman Dale Peterson said Mr. Casey had sent a letter to Sen. Goldwater "respectfully requesting a committee hearing as soon as possible."

U.N. to send envoy to Kabul

ISLAMABAD, July 27 (R) — United Nations efforts to get negotiations started for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan resume next week when a U.N. envoy arrives in Islamabad, a Pakistani foreign ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman told Reuters that U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's personal envoy on the issue, Javier Perez de Cuellar, was expected to go on to the Afghan capital, Kabul, after talks here.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar carried out a similar shuttle mission between Islamabad and Kabul last April.

He said at that time he wanted to see if there was a basis for negotiations and if the U.N. could be a channel for contacts.

"Mr. Perez de Cuellar will visit Islamabad in the first week of August but we have no details about whether he has any new proposals," the spokesman said.

Pakistan wants three-way talks under U.N. auspices between Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran.

It refuses, like Iran, Afghanistan's other neighbour, to recognise the Soviet-backed government and says it will only negotiate with the Afghans as representatives of the ruling Peoples Democratic (communist) Party.

The Kabul government had separate talks with Islamabad and Tehran and to restrict any U.N. representation to observer status.

'Charter 77' man on trial

VIENNA, July 27 (R) — Czechoslovak dissident Ruzicka Battke went on trial today in Prague, accused of subversion of diplomatic sources in the Prague area. Members of his family were allowed to attend the trial. Western diplomats and journalists were barred from the courtroom, the sources said.

Full details of the charge against the 57-year-old historian and sociologist were not available. However it was understood the trial was expected to last two days and that he could face a jail sentence of five years or more if convicted.

Mr. Battke, a former spokesman of the "Charter 77" human rights movement, was arrested, June last year. In 1972 he was jailed for three and a half years for alleged subversive activities.

Mrs. Reagan meets Duke of Edinburgh



Mrs. Nancy Reagan chats with the Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor July 26 as they sit in the stands of Guards Polo Club where they saw Prince

Charles play for England versus Spain for the Silver Jubilee Polo Cup. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Belly of Paris to take new shape

By Susan Roberts

PARIS, July 27 (R) — A sophisticated new garden will soon burgeon in the dusty centre of Paris, if plans announced by mayor Jacques Chirac are carried out.

Mr. Chirac has made public his long-awaited scheme for a complex of leisure facilities to fill the site of Les Halles, regarded as the country's most expensive hole.

Les Halles, formerly the main fruit, meat and vegetable market in Paris, has been vacant since 1973 when the elegant 19th-century glass and iron pavilions which housed the market were pulled down and operations moved to the suburbs.

Since then, arguments between the government, environmentalists and the city council have stopped development of the area.

The vacant Les Halles site has been used as a training ground for mountaineers while waiting for redevelopment plans to be agreed.

The Paris metro company bored a 27 metre hole in 1973 for a four-way junction of the city's new express suburban railway.

Mr. Chirac's latest plans for the garden support his idea that development to fill the site should attract all Parisians.

"I want a garden that smells of chips," he says.

The city's cultural affairs department is investing 100 million francs (\$17.5 million) in the

project. The five hectares of garden will have an aquarium, a swimming pool, a children's adventure playground and some 800 trees.

Both Mr. Chirac and his advisers spoke of "vegetable architecture" when the model of the project was unveiled at city hall.

"The idea is to have a green city," said French sculptor Xavier Lalanne who helped design the garden.

Mr. Chirac is anxious for trees to grow quickly to erase memories of the eight-year old eyesore.

Low hedges, trellises of roses and fast-growing trees will be planted to create an impression of a well-established park by the time landscaping is finished in 1986.

"Local residents have had to put up with the annoyances of this development for too long for any new obstacle to prolong the disturbances further," Mr. Chirac said.

"We want to create an exceptional garden in the heart of Paris... while maintaining an agreeable, pleasant human scale traditionally typical of the Halles district, a garden which will be used by the neighbourhood."

There is still a residue of resentment among Parisians that the original market was torn down eight years ago.

At its height, Les Halles was famed for its prostitutes, traffic jams and as a late night meeting-place for party-goers, tramps and

traders. It was called "The belly of Paris" by novelist Emile Zola in the 19th century.

When President Charles de Gaulle's prime minister Georges Pompidou decided to move the market in 1968 to a site in the suburbs, it was regarded by many as a victory for faceless bureaucracy.

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Lady Diana loses her nerve for just once

LONDON — The tension of becoming a future queen finally overwhelmed a tearful Lady Diana Spencer last weekend as London bedecked itself for her state wedding on Wednesday to Prince Charles, the heir to the British throne.

By Leslie Dowd

Lady Diana, who is just 20, has kept her composure despite unrelenting public attention since her engagement earlier this year. But she broke down at a polo game in which her fiancé was playing Saturday, and was driven away red-faced and in tears.

"The occasion was just a bit too much for her," the 32-year-old prince said after escorting her to the car.

Crowds gathered Sunday in central London to watch a rehearsal for the wedding procession along the three kilometre route from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, will conduct the 70-minute ceremony.

Members of the paratroop regiment were in evidence along part of the route Sunday, a grim reminder of the continuing troubles in Northern Ireland and possible danger to the royal family.

Police marksmen will keep watch from rooftops on Wednesday to supplement the troops lining the route and helicopters overhead.

Half the 3,000 uniformed police along the route will also face the crowds, while hundreds of detectives will be on the lookout especially for Irish guerrillas who in the past decade have killed dozens of Britons with bombs.

Despite a grey and gloomy summer so far, weather forecasters are predicting a warm dry day with a gentle breeze for Wednesday.

An army of workmen is preparing the procession route, erecting 158 banners bearing the three-feather emblem of Charles as Prince of Wales. Individual firms have also decorated the fronts of their buildings.

When the Prince leaves Buckingham Palace, his open state landau will clatter past a bank of 14,000 geraniums, white pink, mauve and blue petunias, verbena and phlox will deck the streets and the interior of the vast 18th century St. Paul's Cathedral.

Irish President Patrick Hillery has declined to attend, for reasons not stated. Another absentee will be King Juan Carlos of Spain, who decided not to come after learning that the newly-weds will board the royal yacht Britannia on Britain's disputed Gibraltar colony for a two-week Mediterranean honeymoon.

U.S. President Reagan, wounded in an assassination bid in March, is represented by his wife Nancy.

Britons have embraced the royal wedding with a will, seeking at least briefly to forget troubles which include 2.8 million unemployed and riots which swept inner cities this month.

There are 42 different commemorative mugs on sale and Britons have been toasting the couple in 60 specially brewed ales.

Even the dimensions of the honeymoon bed at Broadlands mansion near London, where the couple will spend their wedding night, are known. It is 165 centimetres wide by 195 centimetres

long. Lady Diana will ride to church in a glass coach used by Queen Elizabeth for her 1947 wedding. She will be escorted up the 200 metre red carpeted aisle by her father Earl Spencer, a former aide to the queen.

After the ceremony — the first in which a British royal bride will not promise to obey her husband

the couple will leave in an open coach to the carillon of St. Paul's 12 bells and fanfares from 24 trumpeters.

Returning to Buckingham Palace, Prince Charles and his bride will cut a wedding cake 1.5 metres tall.

Tomorrow night, the queen will entertain 90 guests to a formal

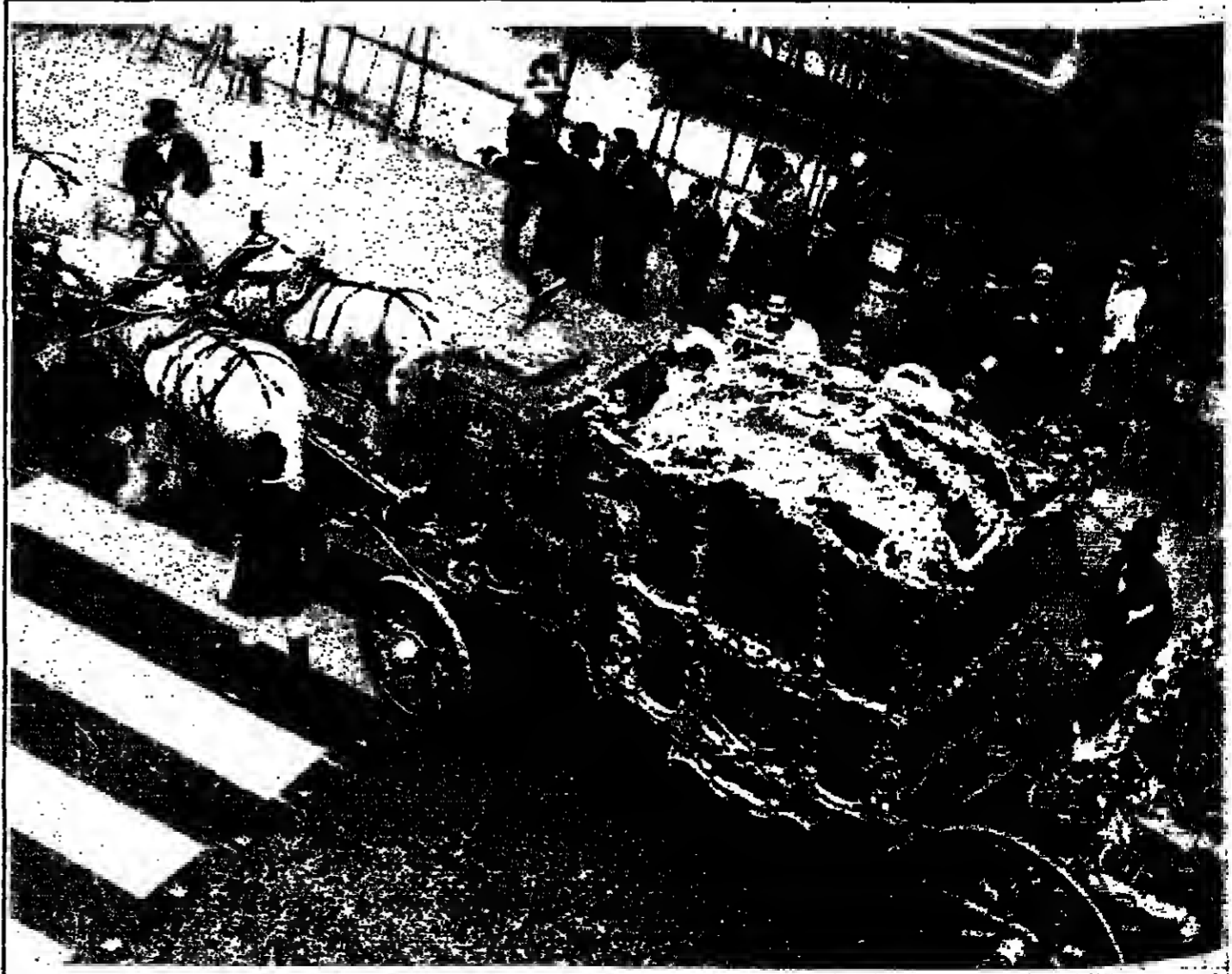
dinner off gold plate at Buckingham Palace, after which there will be dancing until dawn for 1,400 guests — the last time Charles will see Diana before the wedding.

On Tuesday there will be fireworks in Hyde Park, where Prince Charles will carry out his last official task as a bachelor, lighting the first of hundreds of

beacons across the kingdom to mark the occasion.

As many as 250,000 foreign visitors are expected in London specially for the wedding, but tourism industry officials said bookings were still below what had been originally expected.

Reuters



The full splendour of the royal household is available for the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer.

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